THE FARMER & GARDENER;

AND LIVE-STOCK BREEDER & MANAGER.

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American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1834.

We copy below, from the Maine Farmer, an article which we recommend to the serious attention of our readers. If the subject of which it treats, applies to the Farmers of the State of Maine, much more forcibly do we think it would apply to the agriculturists of this and the adjoining States. The old adage of "whatever you do, do well," applies to the cultivator of the earth with as much force as to any other branch of business that can be named; and what is of equal importance in our branch is, not only to do well, but to do it in the proper time. How much more convenient, as well as more profitable, would it be to go over thirty acres of land, to obtain a given quantity of good, sound corn, that would bring the highest price in the market, than it would be to plough, harrow, and find seed for ninety acres, for the purpose of obtaining the same quantity of "soft cobs and green corn," fit only to give your horses the cholic.

A SMALL FARM THE BEST.

Mr. Holmes—I believe that it has been, and is admitted, by the knowing ones generally, that Maine is in the rear of her sister States in the art of Agriculture.

If this be the fact, is it not owing in a great measure to the eagerness that the farmers manifest in trying to obtain "all the land joining" them? Did not many of those who have now arrived to old age, did not they labor under this mistake, the more land the more profit. And have not their progeny got the same fault instilled into them? All the dollars they get must go into that particular "stocking" made for the purpose, and there remain until exchanged for land. Never willing to have it laid out in the way that would be the means of improving their stock, their fences, their buildings, and in procuring those conveniences that operate so beneficially to the progress and ease of their work both out and in doors.—Neither does it appear that they were willing to improve the land already in their possession, so that one acre would produce as much as two, three, and sometimes four or five; but their chief aim was to enlarge their farm. Now I believe this to be a great evil—an evil that greatly hinders the progress of agriculture. In the first place such men make slaves of themselves,—is it not quite likely that their work drives them too much? A large farm poorly managed, is I think one of small profit; and on a large farm, without an abundance of help, there is, in almost every kind of work that is undertaken, a slackness manifest throughout; and most generally at the time of planting, hoeing, haying, harvesting, there is manifested a complete bustle. And the consequence is, they get through with their work, as they say; then they can brag in high glee, they have outdone their neighbors—this irritates the neighbor and his boys, and they are led to slight their work. From the limited observation that I have had of the management and cultivation of the land in some of the neighboring States, I am fully persuaded that there can be more profits, for I suppose it is the profits that we are after, realized from fifty acres of land properly managed, than from a hundred, or perhaps a hundred and fifty. Without going out of the neighborhood for proof, I would say that a gentleman near by has a small garden spot, not half an acre, that he cultivates himself—by the way he is from Massachusetts—and he knows how to make the land yield a double crop. On this garden spot grows garden sauce of many kinds—he reserves one side of it to plant his corn—and I understood that last fall he took twenty-four bushels of ears of sound corn from that little spot—half of this was worth more than all the cobs that my father took from nearly four acres of ground that he had planted with corn. The ground was, he thought, well manured; but if it was well dressed, it was not manured right—he got nothing more than soft cobs and green corn.

I merely mention this because where the crops fail, it is generally "owing to the season," as many say. Now the climate or the season did not vary much with these neighbors, not near so much as they varied in the management of their crops. Good corn was raised last year on small farms where pains were taken, notwithstanding the failure of so many crops on large farms.—To close, I would say, let me have that which "constitutes the Farmers' happiness:—

"A little farm, well tilled,
A little barn, well filled,
A little ——, well-willed."

Walnut Hill, April, 1834. B. G. E.

CHOICE OF OCCUPATION.

It is a very common error with parents, in determining upon the future occupations of their children, to fix upon a profession, or some sedentary employment, for those of a weakly or delicate constitution; while to the robust and vigorous, is assigned a more active and laborious occupation, demanding considerable bodily exertion, and repeated exposure to the open air. As a general rule, the very opposite of this course should be pursued: the robust being the best able to bear up against the pernicious effects of that confinement and inactivity, to which the enfeebled constitution will very speedily fall a prey; while the latter will be materially benefitted by the very exertion and exposure to which it is supposed to be unadapted.

When we examine the individuals who compose the various trades and occupations, and find certain classes to present, very commonly, a pale, meagre, and sickly aspect, while others are replete with health, vigor, and strength; we are not to suppose that because the pursuits of one demand but little, and those of the other considerable bodily strength, the first are best adapted to the weakly, and the latter to the strong: we are rather to ascribe this very difference in their appearance, to the influence their several occupations exert upon the health of the system.

Let the most healthy and vigorous individual exchange his laborious occupation in the open air, for one which requires confinement within doors, and but little exercise, and his florid complexion, well developed muscles, and uninterrupted health, will very speedily give place to paleness, more or less emaciation, and debility, and occasionally to actual disease of the stomach or lungs. On the other hand, the reverse effects will be produced, by the sedentary exchanging, before it is too late, their confinement and inactivity, for some active employment in the open air. These are important considerations, an attention to which, in the choice of a profession; would be the means of saving not a little suffering,—in many instances of prolonging life.

GUMPTION.

When I see a young mechanic, who wants a good wife, that can make a pudding, spit a turkey, and nurse his babes, dangling after a piece of affectation, because she has been to a dancing school, and can play on a piano, I guess he has not much gumption.

THE FARMER.

To the Editor of the Farmer & Gardener:

I am very much gratified, sir, at seeing your proposals come out, for continuing that highly useful work, the American Farmer; the perusal of which for a long time, occupied many of my leisure hours, both agreeably and usefully. I should consider the discontinuance of that valuable work, a public loss, at this time, when, I believe, agricultural improvement is about to receive a new impulse.

The legislature of Maryland, at its last session, made provision for a geological survey of the state, and appointed to the task of carrying the law into execution, a gentleman well qualified to do justice to the cause. If our farmers, on their part, will make the proper application of the new light, which, he may shed on the mineral productions of our country; especially such as are applicable to agriculture, and the arts, this measure will be likely to assume a prominent position in History, among the governmental "Experiments" of our day.

In travelling on the Eastern Shore of this state, I have, in many places, observed indications, of that valuable mineral substance called marl; which appears to exist in considerable quantities; and, I have been informed, it has been employed with advantage to the grain crops. I have not understood that it has been used here, in that way, which experience, in other places, has pointed out as its most profitable application. I have been familiar with the use of this mineral, as a manure, for more than twenty years, in neighbouring states; and have, in many instances, witnessed the most wonderful improvement from its application. There is a great variety in the composition of this article; all of which require a corresponding difference in the component parts of the soil to which it is to be applied, for profitable results. He who goes to work with this manure without a knowledge of the composition, of either his soil, or his marl, will but flounder in an uncertain ocean of wild 'experiment', and in many instances may expect to lose both his labour and his 'deposits.'

In New Jersey there are three principal strata of this substance, differing materially in their composition, and their adaptation for particular soils—The first stratum lies near the Delaware, is met with along the banks of creeks, and in the bottoms of wells—In one instance within my knowledge, it was penetrated nearly one hundred feet; but without going through the layer. This abounds with a large proportion of shells, and other fossil remains. The second stratum, farther up the country, has fewer shells, of a black color, and is granulated, by reason of which it has obtained the name of Gunpowder marl. The third stratum lies still farther up the streams, and bordering on the regions of pines—this species is strongly impregnated with sulphurous acid; so much so, in some instances, as to corrugate and even excoriate, the cuticle on the hands of the laborers, in the pit—has no undecomposed shells, colour black, green, and sometimes blue, which has been used as a pigment for painting—I was acquainted with one tract of land which abounded with this latter species of marl, and was rendered almost entirely barren—With the exception of here and there a shrubby white oak, the soil was almost as bare as the beaten pathway. It had not been thought to be worth the expense of an inclosure, until it fell into the hands of a gentleman, who understood something of the science, as well as the art of Agriculture, and knew how to appreciate the value of a retort, in the hands of a ploughman. On discovering the composition of his sterile soil, he knew how to apply the appropriate remedy, and after enclosing a lot, it was ploughed deeply, dressed with a coat of the hydrate of lime, and laid down to clover; and a finer crop of that valuable grass, I never witnessed—here the uncombined acid of the soil, uniting with the calcareous matter, formed the sulphate of lime, or plaster of paris, which enters largely into the composition of clover, and forms its proper nourishment.

At this cheap rate, was this barren waste converted into a rich and beautiful meadow; not exceeded in value, by any bottom meadow within my knowledge.

Had marl of the first mentioned species been applied to this land, it would have produced the same effect, in proportion to the quantity of undecomposed calcarious matter which it contained—The second species would have produced little or no effect—but had the last mentioned kind been used, it would have been like adding fuel to the flame, and would have rendered the sterility more lasting and obstinate—It was refreshing to witness the effect of this blooming spot, surrounded by the dreary waste—it could only be compared to the effect on the famished caravan, when traversing the blowing sands of Arabia, he descries in the horizon the lonely palm tree, marking the scite of a solitary spring of water.

I have troubled you with this communication, chiefly with a view, of suggesting to you, and to your subscribers, one alteration in your terms of subscription, and that is—instead of the seeds you promise to send them, or, I would rather say, in addition to them, that you add a Retort to your establishment, and promise on the receipt of every annual subscription, together with a portion of their soil, *always post paid*, that you will analyze it, and in the succeeding number of your paper, give them the composition of their soil, and the appropriate materials for resuscitating in the most effectual way, their worn out old fields. Any farmer who through this channel shall have become possessed of the proper informatian, and will put it in practice, so as to reclaim one acre of ground in a scientific way, may well afford to pay the annual subscription to your paper, all the days of his life. A.

[We thank our correspondent for his excellent contribution, and readily accept his proposed amendment to our terms. It is quite within our power to have soils analyzed, and we will most cheerfully have it accomplished for any subscriber who will take the small trouble to send us a sample as proposed.—*Editor.*]

Rarely drink but when thou art dry; the smaller the drink the clearer the head, and the colder the blood; which are great benefits in temper and business.

From Hayward's Science of Agriculture.

ON HAYMAKING.

Having observed that in a season when there was no rain whatever, and the hay had been made with rapidity, and carted within a short time after it had been cut, that a greater quantity was destroyed and injured, by being over-heated and burnt, than in a catching irregular season; that when hay had not heated in the stack it was frequently mouldy; that as hay lost its native green color and approached a brown, it lost its nutritive qualities; and that altogether, the making of hay, as usually conducted, was a very precarious and teasing operation: I determined on trying to arrange a system on some more regular and certain principles, in which I succeeded; and by adopting a certain and regular course of operations, was enabled to make my hay of a uniform good quality; and, let the weather be as it might, at a regular expense of labor. And considering such a process not only of importance, as it ensures a more perfect quality; but as it affords a more certain protection against the injuries usually consequent on the uncertainty of the weather, and over-heating in the stack; and that it thus removes two great causes of anxiety, it may be well worth the public attention.

In the first place, as to the state of the weather, it generally happens at this season of the year that there are three or four days rain and three or four days dry; therefore, on beginning to cut the grass, as it is well known that during wet weather grass may be cut, and suffered to remain in the swarth for several days without injury; and it being desirable, where hands are plenty, to have a good quantity, or so much as will complete a stack in a day, in the same state of forwardness; I should prefer beginning to cut during the rainy weather: however, be this as it may, the swards should not be opened but on a certain fine day; and when this is done, the grass should be well shaken apart and equally spread over the ground. As soon as the upper surface is dry, turn it well over; and in this operation, great care should be taken to open and spread any cocks that may not have been divided in the first opening. This being done, commence raking into wind-rows, in time that the whole may be made into small cocks before night. *The second day these cocks must remain untouched; let the weather be wet or dry:* the third day, if the weather be certain and fine, throw the cocks open; but if the weather be wet or threatening, they may remain another day, or until the weather is certain to be fine for the day. The cocks should then be thrown, according to the crop, into beds of two or three rows; and after three or four hours' exposure, turned over; and taking time to gather the whole into wind-rows and cocks before night, let this operation commence accordingly, *and none be left open:* the day after this, which in fine weather will be the fourth; *the cocks must again remain untouched, or not be opened, whether the weather be wet or dry.* On the fifth, or the next day, these cocks will only require to be opened for an hour or two, when they will be fit for the stack. The novelty of this mode consists only in suffering the hay to remain in the cock the second and third, or alternate days; and at first sight it may appear that so much time in fine weather must be lost, but

this is not the case. Whilst the hay remains in cocks, a slight fermentation, or what is termed sweating, will take place; and in consequence, after it has been opened on the third and fifth days, it will prove to be just as forward as if it had been worked every day. And the advantages resulting from this, are obviously the following: by shortening the time of open exposure, the color of the hay is more perfectly preserved, and consequently the quality; and the fermentations, or sweating, which take place in the cocks, prove so much to have diminished that principle, or inclination, as to prevent its heating injuriously in the stack; and the whole operation of making, whether it takes four days or eight, requires three days labor only; and the hay being left in that state every night, in which it is the least possibly exposed to the injuries of the weather, and in which it may remain for a day or two in uncertain weather, without injurious exposure; much painful anxiety, and useless attendance of laborers, are obviated.

From the Farmer's Assistant.

PUMPKIN.—A new, and very large species of the pumpkin has lately been cultivated in this part of the country, which promises to be very profitable for cultivation, if it can be naturalised to our climate. At present, it requires early planting, in order to ripen it. Upwards of five hundred pounds of this pumpkin may be readily raised from one seed.

Allowing even every square rod of ground planted with it to yield this amount, the product of an acre would be forty tons; a greater and more valuable product, for the purpose of feeding and fating cattle, during the fall, and beginning of winter, than can be raised, from the same ground, of any kind of cabbage, or root whatever; at the same time, it can be raised with not more than half the trouble and expense, to the acre, which the raising of cabbages and roots require. Time, however, must test the value of this new plant, which, from present appearances, bids fair to be a great acquisition to the country.

Pumpkins are, probably nearly, or quite as valuable as the same weight of most kinds of roots, for the purpose of feeding milch cows, and fating cattle; and as they are easily raised, and still easier gathered, it would seem that raising even the common kind might be made profitable.

In raising a crop, the hills should probably stand about seven feet apart; and though the crop would require as much ploughing as other hoed crops, yet the expense of hoeing would be but trifling.

The crop would not be half so expensive to raise and gather, as a crop of Indian corn; it would exhaust the soil but little; and it would be a fine preparative for wheat, as the ground could be cleared of the crop sufficiently early for sowing that grain.

It is believed that an acre, properly cultivated, would yield as much as ten tons of even the common kind of pumpkin; and that these would be found worth as much as sixteen cents per hundred, for the purpose of feeding and fating cattle.

If these estimates are correct, it would seem that a crop of pumpkins, even of the kind last mentioned, would be found as profitable, and as suitable to precede a crop of wheat, as the turnip crop is found to be in some parts of Great Britain.

This would seem to be a matter well worth the attention of the farmer: If he can realize such profits from those grounds, upon which he usually bestows a kind of Summer-fallowing for wheat, he will derive a handsome profit where at present he has none; and he would probably find his ground in better order in the fall, for sowing his wheat, than by the slight culture of fallowing, which is usually given to the soil for raising that crop.

In this case, however, the ground should be broke up in the latter end of the Fall preceding, and cross-ploughed just before planting the crop; which should be planted early, in order to be sooner out of the way for sowing the wheat in the Fall.

The pumpkin crop would require two ploughings, and two hoeings, while growing, more than is usually given to land when Summer-fallowed the usual way. By breaking up the ground in the Fall preceding, the loss of some spring-pasture would also be incurred.

Let us now compute the expense of raising and gathering an acre of pumpkins; and then the clear profits of the crop will more readily appear.

CROP, DR.	*Dols.*	*Cts.*
For planting, half a day's labor,		50
Two ploughings, half a day's labor each time, with one horse and plough,	2	00
Two hoeings, one day's labor,	1	00
Gathering, one day's labor, with horses and wagon	2	50
Clearing the ground of the vines, half a day's labor		50
Seed		25
Loss of Spring-pasture	1	00
Rent of the ground	3	00
	$10	75

CR.	*Dols.*	*Cts.*
By ten tons of pumpkins, at 16 cts. per hundred,	32	00
Clear profits of the crop	21	25

Suppose it would be found necessary to expend three dollars more, in manuring for the crop, in the hills, before planting, in order to raise the quantity above stated; there would then remain eighteen dollars and twenty-five cents of clear profit to the acre; an amount of profit which farmers in this country do but seldom realize.

If the above calculations should be found correct; and this can be easily ascertained by experiment; let the farmer pursue this system of culture, by having his pumpkin-crop to precede his crop of wheat, instead of the present method of summer-fallowing; let him apply his pumpkins to feeding and fating of cattle; and in this way he will find that his ten-acre field will give him one hundred and eighty dollars, of clear profit, more than he derives from it by his present mode of culture, in raising his crop of wheat. And, this calculation being founded on what it is supposed may be derived from the common pumpkin, it is only necessary to add, that, if the kind first mentioned should answer the expectations formed of it, the clear profits it will afford will probably be three or fourfold greater.

It is believed that pumpkins are considerably improved, as an article of food, for fating of swine particularly, by being steamboiled; and perhaps the same may be observed of them, when used for fating neat-cattle.

As they contain a large portion of saccharine matter, they would, no doubt, afford considerable of molasses, or of ardent spirits, when distilled. It is, most probably, their highly saccharine quality which gives them a superiority for the purpose of fating.

Pumpkins will grow well on every kind of soil that is fit for hoed crops, and the richer the better. In raising them, it is usual to mix them with the crop of Indian corn: But it is doubtful whether any thing is ever gained by raising two growing crops together. Let the crop be planted by itself; and in planting give the hills plenty of seeds, in order that if some of the young plants should be destroyed by insects there might still be enough left.

Pumpkins are excellent for fating Horses. They, however, do not relish them at first; and therefore must be kept from feeding, till they are hungry, before the pumpkins are offered to them; and let a little salt be first sprinkled on this food; when they will soon grow fond of it, and eat it readily, without salt.

Pumpkins may be kept in a cellar, for this purpose, a considerable part of the winter; but the cellar must not be too warm; and care must be taken not to break off the stems of pumpkins, but leave these attached to them; otherwise, they will soon commence rotting, at the places where the stems are broken off.

THRESHING MACHINES.

Within a few years these instruments have come into use in this section of the country, and they have in a great measure superseded the old mode of threshing by the flail or with horses. They have their advantages and their disadvantages, but are upon the whole a useful instrument. I have seen tried a variety of different kinds, but the farmers have settled down to the use of two kinds—one invented here and called "the Vosburgh machine," for which a patent has been obtained, but is nevertheless a good machine—and the other is "Allen's patent threshing machine." Vosburgh's is a cylinder, working horizontally over a concave, and in both are teeth; the horse power is fixed and permanent. Allen's is likewise a cylinder and concave, and both are likewise armed with teeth. The teeth are so set that in the turning of the cylinder, they pass between those in the concave, and the straw with the grain in, is shoved in between them and carried through by the motion of the cylinder; the grain is thus separated from the straw. The cylinder is much smaller than Vosburgh's—the horse power is differently constructed and portable, so that the machine, when in use, is only slightly fastened to the barn floor. It may, together with the horse power, be carried from barn to barn. The cost of a machine requiring the power of two horses to use it, is from $70 to $80, finished and complete for threshing. For those requiring one horse power, the price is less, and for those requiring the strength of three horses, the price is proportionately increased.

Both of the machines above spoken of do their business well and with dispatch, but the preference is generally given to Allen's. It is certainly an excellent instrument, and is extensively used. It threshes quick and clean, and I think it pro-

misse to be durable. I found that my men would thresh out 100 sheaves with it in from 10 to 15 minutes, and remove the straw; but the machine was stopped when the 100 sheaves were threshed, to clean up the floor and to throw more from the mow. This last operation took up as much time as the threshing. With a sufficiency of hands and a relief of horses, I think from 1500 to 2000 sheaves of wheat or oats might be threshed during a day, and not hurry much—but in any event, hurry or not, the grain would be threshed clean; if there was loss it would be in the carelessness of the men, in not raking out the straw carefully. If the machine is not too much hurried, the work is not hard for two horses, as mine seldom sweat; but they were always rested at the end of threshing 100 sheaves. There can be no complaint that the machine does not work fast enough. The greatest labour is to remove and house the straw. To thresh off your grain as quick as you are enabled to, is one of the disadvantages of a machine; the straw is in a measure wasted, scattered and lost, and the farmer finds that he is minus at the end of the year several loads of manure. By slow threshing this is avoided; then it is gradually thrown into the barnyard, becomes soaked with offals, and trod under foot by the cattle—the consequence is a good rich bed of manure at the end of the year. It is not so when the crop is threshed off at once in the fall. The large quantity of straw collected in heaps round the barn is too often suffered to remain as it is thrown out, and becomes rotten straw but not good manure. If some better plan of managing the straw to convert it into manure is not adopted, the introduction of threshing machines will ultimately be an injury.

Another disadvantage in the use of the threshing machine is, that cattle do not eat the straw as readily as when the grain is threshed out by the tread of horses: the machine beats off the blade and leaves the straw hard and stiff, and it is only when they can get nothing else that they will touch it. The farmer can obviate the difficulty of wasting his straw from threshing his grain at once, by mowing it or scattering it carefully in his yard, and perhaps he can the second by sprinkling it with salt, so that the cattle would eat it readily. These two objections overcome, and the threshing machine is all that we could reasonably desire it. There is a great advantage in being enabled to get your grain to market in a short time, you can commonly obtain the highest price for it; and this to a farmer is an important consideration. For the last six years I have taken as accurate a note of this loss as possible, as in that time I have sometimes had a machine and sometimes not. My estimate would be 75 cents an acre for the size of my farm: at least it has operated so with me, and the loss has been, that when I have threshed my grain in the ordinary way, the process was so slow that it was never ready for sale at the proper time, and sometimes, which is always bad policy, had to be kept over. The saving of time, to a farmer, is a great consideration, and is one of the great benefits he derives from the use of this instrument. When the Spring comes he is then ready for the labor of the season; his old crop is entirely out of the way, and he can devote his whole time, towards the attainment of another; besides, during the winter, from the time gained by the use of the threshing machine, he has collected all the materials for his fencing and firewood, done off all his chares, and his necessary visiting, so that during the summer season he can with ease keep ahead of his work, and have every thing done in due season—the gain in this way is at least equal to the gain in the increased price for the grain sold, so that he is twice paid for the cost of the threshing machine. Such a man requires to hire less during the season and makes a saving that way, while at the same time he keeps his farm in the best possible order.—The life of the farmer is at best a busy one, but when he gets behind his work, it is very slavish and unpleasant. So much for the advantages and disadvantages of the Threshing Machine; but we will sum up and say it is upon the whole a decided improvement. *Columb. Sent.*

Tobacco.—It is worthy of notice, and highly interesting to the growers of Tobacco, that many of them, who make this article of a leafy and good quality, should know how to assort it so that they may be paid for their labour. I am informed by a dealer of Baltimore, from whom I have just bought some ground leaf Tobacco at $30 per hundred—which price I believe is the highest ever known to have been paid for second tobacco raised in Maryland—that much more of this kind could be had, if the planters knew the kind, and would select it properly. I do hope that this information may induce those who have such tobacco, to obtain such instructions before stripping as will enable them to select the kind wanted, and by so doing to reap the just reward for their labour, and finally encourage the growth and consumption of this article within the United States, which is much wanted and frequently sought after as a substitute for the imported Spanish wrappery.

Editors of papers friendly to agriculture will please insert the above.—*Balt. Amer.* A. C.

We profess to be friendly to Agriculture, and therefore cheerfully copy the above, and will venture to add a request, that some gentleman who is competent to the task will send us for publication the instructions required. We will with much pleasure give them all the currency we can.

Tame Bees.—That bees may be so tamed as not to hurt persons to whom they are accustomed, I have, by many instances, heard exemplified, but most remarkably in the following account: A gentleman residing at Berry, St. Edmunds, could do with impunity any thing he liked with his bees; he knew every one of them; could distinguish each bee from his fellow, as a shepherd is said to individualize his sheep by the physiognomy of each; and, if he wanted to show a particular bee to a friend, he would have the hive to which it belonged turned out into a cloth, roll the insects about with his hands, like so many peas, and unharmed, select from them the one required! This feat he has often been seen to perform.

Two things fill my mind with ever new and increasing admiration and veneration; the oftener and more constantly they occupy my thoughts—the starry heaven above me, and the moral law within me.

THE GARDENER.

A Chapter on Gardening.

(Continued from page 4.)

In selecting a garden spot the first consideration should be exposure; my own impression is, that a south-west exposure, protected by compact paling, or buildings, from the N. E., North, or N. W. winds, is the most favorable both for early and late gardening, more especially when the ground gradually slopes from the north toward the south. The soil, although an important consideration, is of secondary consequence only, because, by a proper application of manures, any soil, however sterile, can be made kind and productive—So much by way of introduction—now for practical remarks—And first—

Preparation of the Ground.—As soon as the weather will permit, spade your garden up as deep as possible, (I generally go about 16 inches)—let every spadefull thrown up be well pulverised; then dress the whole with a compost of ashes, well rotted stable manure, and the scrapings from your wood yard; let the ground remain in that state for some days to mellow, and then you may commence operations—and do so by working up each bed as you have occasion to plant or sow in it. The first crop usually planted in the spring is

Potatoes—I must confess that my predilection is in favour of late fall planting for a spring crop—I have now in my garden a bed of potatoes, the mercer, and the old English red, in blossom; they were planted on the 18th of December last. I have also potatoes planted early this spring; they came up as soon as the others, but there is no comparison in the growth of each, or their capability of withstanding frost. Those planted in December are vigorous, flourishing, and in blossom; that planted this spring do not evince the same hardy properties; they have not thrived so well, and have been more affected by the late sudden changes of temperature. The course pursued in planting was as follows—the ground well spaded, and covered with long stable manure, potatoes sliced and planted in rows of one foot distance from each other—and in the row one foot apart, making a square of four feet—they were then covered with wheat chaff to the depth of two inches, on that straw about one inch, and then two inches of rich mould, the whole covered with earth obtained by *trenching* about a foot deep *round* the *bed*—and I cultivate only with a small hoe to keep them free of grass and weeds. I intend to keep an exact account of the produce of this bed, and will furnish you with the result. Some persons plant potatoes whole, others cut them; a potatoe may be divided into as many pieces as there are eyes, but the pieces so divided should be rolled in plaster. Plaster answers a double purpose; it acts as a stiptic and prevents bleeding, or exhaustion, and it also is a defence against the attacks of insects—An important thing in the culture of the potatoe is to keep the soil light, and it can only be effected by the use of straw or hay—put well rotted manure beneath, and straw, hay or chaff on top, to keep the soil light, and nine times out of ten you will have, not only abundant crops, but of the first quality.

(*To be Continued.*) M.

From the American Gardener's Calendar.

Sowing Melons and Cucumbers, in the open Ground.—About the tenth of this month will be a good time, in the middle states, to sow a general crop of Melons, in the open ground; from a week to a month earlier, to the southward, according to the respective situations; and between the fifteenth and twentieth, in the eastern states. It is remarked that musk and water melons, cucumbers, pumpkins, squashes, gourds, and all the varieties of these families, may be sown, at the periods in which people *generally* plant Indian corn; but in order to have them as early as possible in the open ground, a few patches may be sown ten days or more, before the dates above mentioned; which with good care may succeed very well, especially if the season proves favorable.

For the varieties of the musk or Cantaleupe Melons, prepare a piece of rich sandy ground, well exposed to the sun; manure it and give it a good digging, then mark it out into squares of six feet every way; at the angle of every square, dig a hole twelve inches deep and eighteen over, into which put seven or eight inches deep, of old hot-bed dung; or very rotten manure; throw thereon about four inches of earth, and mix the dung and earth well with the spade, after which, draw the remainder of the earth, over the mixture so as to form a round hill, about a foot broad at top. Some people use hot stable dung, under the idea that its heat would promote the vegetation of the seed; this is a mistaken notion, as in a few hours it loses all it had, for want of sufficient quantity being together, to promote fermentation, and becomes a dryish wisp, unfit, at least, for the present, to afford either heat or nourishment to the plants.

When your hills are all prepared as above, plant in each, towards the centre, eight or nine grains of good melon seed, distant two inches from one another, and cover them about half an inch deep.

When the plants are up and in a state of forwardness, producing their rough leaves, they must be thinned to two or three in each hill; the extra number in some, may serve to fill up deficiences in others: draw earth, from time to time, round the hills, and as high about the roots of the plants as the seed leaves; when fit, stop them as is directed in page 122; after which, keep the ground, by frequent hoeings, perfectly free from weeds.

Squashes.—Squashes of every kind, may be cultivated as directed for cucumbers and melons, should be sown at the same time, and at similar distances; with this difference, that two plants of these, will be plenty for each hill, and that they are easier pleased in soil, and preparation, than the others.

Water Melons.—In order to have water melons in good perfection, you must fix upon a piece of very light, rich, sandy soil; prepare, sow, and manage it, in every respect, as directed for cucumbers and melons, only let the hills be nine or ten feet distant every way.

Pumpkins and Gourds—Pumpkins will require to be ten feet distant hill from hill, two or three plants will be sufficient in each, they are not so tenacious of a particular soil as either melons or cucumbers, but will grow freely in any dry and tolerably rich ground; they are to be sown at the same time as directed for sowing melons and cucumbers in the open ground; and should be kept constantly clean and free from weeds.

The various kinds of gourds which are more cultivated for ornament than use, may be sown where they can be trained to trellises, fences, walls, or to cover arbours.

When you intend to cultivate either melons, cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins, or the like kinds, on a large or extensive scale, you can prepare the ground with a plough, which will save much labour; and also, afterwards, as the weeds advance, plough and harrow, between the plants till they begin to run, after which, the hoe must be used.

Farmers' Gardens.—My caption may startle such as have been content the greater part of their lives with salt pork and potatoes, with the addition now and then of a few greens from the field, or a little lettuce. If the perusal of this article shall be the means of reducing the number of this description of farmers, my end will be answered. I know of no class of citizens that would suffer by the change, except the physicians.

It is amusing to see with what avidity our settlers from the land of steady habits, will, as soon as vegetation springs, search for the dandelion; and yet these men consider it lost time to devote a few hours in each week to preparing, planting, and tending a garden, that would half support their families, and save many a physician's bill.

It is a duty which each farmer owes his family, and not only so, but his interest, to provide them with a variety of vegetables for the table. It adds not only to their health, but to their comfort, and greatly reduces the consumption of animal food. It is also a duty he owes his sons, to employ their every leisure hour in the garden, to instruct them in the cultivation of the different vegetables, and at the same time to impress on their minds the important truths, that every hour should be profitably employed; and that a man's garden is a pretty good index of his mind. When I see a garden well fenced and well cultivated, I draw the conclusion that the owner is a man of taste, and of good feeling.

But some may say, "I cannot attend to a garden without neglecting my farm." I appeal to such, whether there are not many hours in the course of a week, that might be spent in the garden, without any neglect of the farm. Our teams must have time to rest and feed, and we often finish a job an hour or two before night, when it would be unprofitable to begin a new one; then say—now boys, let us go into the garden.

Instead of hunting in the fields, on the opening of spring, for a few greens, to be able to go into the garden and gather a mess of spinnage, asparagus or lettuce—or when the season is a little advanced, a mess of early peas, string beans, early beets, squashes, and a variety of other summer vegetables, must surely afford gratification to the farmer. But when in addition to these, he has in autumn buried in sand in his cellar, a sufficient supply of parsnips, carrots, salsify, beets and cabbage for the consumption of his family through the winter, with a cart load of Rhode Island crooknecks secured in a dry place, he surely may take more comfort than he could with potatoes alone, even if the latter were the best kidney or pink eye.

If he have all these good things, he will not be satisfied until he has set out a long row of currant bushes, and two or three Isabella grape vines; nor till he has yielded to the solicitation of his wife and daughters to have a piece of well prepared ground assigned them for parsley, sage, &c. with a few roses and other embellishments, suited to their delightful taste.

THE BREEDER & MANAGER.

From the [London] Lancet, for 1831—'32.

Introductory Lecture on Veterinary Medicine and Surgery:—*By Mr. Youatt—delivered at the University of London, Wednesday, October* 5, 1831.

(Concluded from page 15.)

Why does comparative anatomy form an essential branch of medical study? That by observing the different apparatus by which the same function is discharged in different animals, always in benevolent and wise accordance with the situation and the destiny of each, and the perfection of the function in each, at least so far as the enjoyment of the animal and the accomplishment of his destiny are concerned, the student may acquire a more enlarged and accurate conception of the nature of each function, and its connexion with structure and situation and enjoyment, and may better appreciate its healthy state, and derive many useful hints as to the cause or remedy of disease.

In the study of veterinary medicine, our attention is directed to a subject even more interesting and important—the influence of difference of structure and function on disease. It is comparative anatomy made to bear upon pathology. It is comparative anatomy brought home to practice.

When in the animals that come oftenest under our notice, and whose maladies we may watch from their commencement to their termination, we find immunity from certain diseases in some, maladies peculiar to others, and the same disease strangely varying its character in different animals, and varying too in the same animal, according to the kind of food, the system of management, the season of the year, the state of the constitution, and particularly, and in the most marked degree, with reference to *condition*—that artificial and unnatural state into which the animal is too often brought,—it is impossible that we can ponder on these things, without many a useful hint of practice. Comparative anatomy is now deservedly admitted to be a useful branch of medical education, from the enlarged conception it gives us of healthy function; let me not be charged with presumption if I venture to predict, that the time will come, when comparative pathology will be considered as essential, and be found even more useful.

The medical student may derive valuable knowledge, or he may be led far astray in the effect of drugs on different animals, and their supposed efficacy on man, accordingly as he takes into account or neglects the peculiarity of structure and function, and the character of disease in each. No conclusion should be hastily drawn from the

effect of a certain medicine on any animal in health or disease, as to its effect on other animals, much less on the human being. It is an old adage, that "one man's meat may be another man's poison," and there are in our pastures few plants which, although generally innocuous, are not occasionally injurious to some particular animal; and there is no plant, generally poisonous, which is not eaten with impunity by some quadruped. So in the treatment of disease, the same drug may be the bane or the antidote, according to the nature of the animal to which it is administered. Our lectures will be full of illustrations of this. The medical pupil may hence derive instruction as to the manner in which he is to pursue his experiments on drugs and poisons, and caution as to the conclusions he is to draw from his experiments. I will not say that no dependence is to be placed on the effect of certain drugs in an inferior animal, with reference to their probable effect on the human being, but I will affirm that the majority of these experiments are inconclusive, and therefore useless and cruel. The stomach and intestines of the dog, are, generally speaking, similarly affected with those of the human being, by many drugs; yet we can scarcely destroy him with opium, or purge him with julep or aloes.

The medical student may derive a few other not unprofitable lessons in our humbler school. He will learn the paramount importance of an attention to minute symptoms. The human practitioner has many auxiliaries in the detection of disease, and its changes and combinations; and especially he can obtain from his patients an account of the seat, and kind, and degree of inconvenience or pain; its increase or diminution, its constancy or intermittance.

In the majority of cases, the veterinarian has nothing to guide him but the eye and feeling; and even there, from the structure of his patients, he is deprived of much information which the human surgeon obtains, for the skin seldom changes its hue, and the countenance is comparatively devoid of expression. He has far fewer symptoms to guide him through the intricacies of many a case. Then he must make up for this by the quickness with which he catches these few—by the tact with which he appreciates their real character and frequent changes—by the accuracy with which he classes them, and compares them, and founds his diagnosis upon them. He must be a perfect adept in symptomatology; he must possess the faculty which is, of all others, most valuable in a medical man, that of forming, from his own observation, and led not astray by the surmises and false conclusions of others, and even of the student himself, a speedy and just appreciation of the actual state of his patient, the disease, its seat, its extent, its combinations, its accessories, its consequences.

He may likewise learn the importance of prompt and decisive treatment of disease. The owner can seldom afford to let his horse lie idle; or the animal may not be of sufficient value to warrant the surgeon in running up a long bill. We must have no placebos; no medulla panis, and powder of post. Having carefully studied the character of the disease, we must attack it at once energetically and decisively. I do not mean that we should proceed rashly or brutally, or that one step should be taken which calm consideration and long experience would not justify; but we must go to work at once and in good earnest. I will tell you what is the result of this, and the invaluable lesson which may be imprinted on the mind of the student, that, anxious attention to the symptoms being premised; an accurate judgment of the case being formed, a separation being made between that which is essential and that which is merely secondary and fortuitous, we rarely repent the most active treatment. We do often repent half-measures and vaccillating conduct, but rarely or never bold and straight-forward practice.

Connected with this, and another lesson of no mean value, is the habit of systematically attacking the disease, and not merely some of its symptoms. The total eradication of the complaint, and not merely a palliative of some of the circumstances attending it, is the object at which we are compelled to aim; for it would be of little service to abate inflammation of the eye while we left such defect of vision that the horse became a starter, and endangered the neck of his rider, and it would add little to our reputation, that we cured inflammation of the lungs, if the animal remained thick or broken-winded.

To what extent our prompt and decisive treatment might be adopted in human practice I have not the presumption to attempt to describe; but of this I am sure, that, so far as the safety of the patient will permit, and all personal considerations and scruples and fears being put quite out of the question, there is not a surer character of a skilful and honest practitioner than the straight-forward use of the means he possesses to alleviate or remove disease.

Gentlemen, appearing for the first time before you as a recognised teacher in the medical school of this University, my observations have necessarily been confined to the connexion between veterinary and medical science; otherwise I might have shown the importance of these lectures as a portion of general science, and as connected with agriculture; as unfolding those principles on which a judgment of the exterior of horses and cattle depends; their beauty; their general utility; their adaptation to particular purposes; the proper management of them, and the enjoyment of profit we may derive from them. These will be points that I shall never lose sight of; all my descriptions of structure or disease will have this as their grand aim and object.

I have addressed myself to-day to the medical student; but I am free to confess, that my lectures will be equally, or indeed more anxiously, composed for other classes; the veterinary pupil and the possessor of horses and cattle; that the one may be prepared for the exercise of his profession, and the other for the management and enjoyment of his agricultural property. So far I may be considered as occupying a kind of border ground between the two schools, and I must endeavor to accomplish the difficult task of adapting myself to the character of each; to render my lectures sufficiently scientific to satisfy the veterinary and medical student, yet not so abstruse or intricate as to cease to interest the general inquirer.

I am painfully sensible of the extent as well as difficulty of that which I have undertaken. While nine professors, of whom as a collective body this University and the medical world may be well proud, unite their labors in unfolding the principles of human medicine, on one poor individual is thrown the task of teaching those of veterinary practice. Well, I must apply myself in good earnest to my work. A sense of its extent and importance must stimulate and not depress; zeal and industry must supply the place of other requisites, and, perhaps, at some future period, and the sooner the better for the interests of science, and I do trust of this Institution too, other and abler men may be permitted to unite with me in demonstrating, that in the importance of its object, and its connexion with science—*Ars veterinaria, post medicinam, secunda est.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

To the Public.—The undersigned having been appointed GEOLOGIST to the state of Maryland, deems it advisable to make known to his fellow citizens the duties which under such appointment he is required to perform, and to inform them of his readiness to satisfy their inquiries, as well as of the most convenient mode in which their application to him may be made.

It is the duty of the Geologist "to make a complete and minute geological survey of the state, commencing with that portion which belongs to the Tertiary order of geological formation, and with the southern division thereof, and progressing regularly with the course of the waters of the Potomac and Chesapeake through that region, and thence through the other subdivisions of the state with as much expedition and despatch as may be consistent with minuteness and accuracy, and he shall prepare and lay before the legislature at the commencement of every session a detailed account of all remarkable discoveries made, and the progress of the work."

It shall further be his duty, "at those seasons not suited to the active prosecution of the geological survey, to analyze and ascertain the qualities and properties of all specimens of mineral substances or soils left at his office or residence, for that purpose, by any citizen of the State, and taken from any portion of the territory of the state."

In pursuance of those duties, the undersigned is about to proceed immediately to the E. Shore of Maryland, where he will remain until the end of June; after which he will visit the counties lying between the Patuxent and Potomac rivers, proposing to make his examination of this portion of the state during the months of July and August. His cabinet duties cannot therefore be commenced before the month of September. Desirous, however, that no avoidable delay should be experienced by such of his fellow citizens as are interested in the subject of his investigations, the undersigned has made arrangements with Mr. Philip T. Tyson, of the firm of Tyson and Fisher, No. 192 Baltimore street, to receive during his absence the specimens of mineral substances, soils, waters, &c. which may be submitted. Any information concerning these, not requiring to be determined on an elaborate investigation or analysis, will be furnished by Mr. Tyson; further information will

be communicated by the undersigned himself at the earliest convenience.

J. T. DUCATEL,
14, Lexington street, Baltimore.

THE LOCUSTS—whose appearance, at the regular period of seventeen years, is expected in the course of the present month, are frequently confounded with the migratory locusts which appear in such prodigious swarms in eastern countries, and commit such desolating ravages upon vegetation. The American locust does not appear in any numbers at all comparable to the Asiatic and African locust, nor is it in any way injurious to vegetation, except in the deposite of the eggs.

The migratory locust is one of the most formidable instruments of destruction which afflict the eastern countries. The appearance of a swarm is a precursor of famine and pestilence. In a few hours they destroy the entire vegetation of provinces, and the immense number of their dead generates horrible diseases. They darken the whole air, and cover the ground with inconceivable multitudes. In Barrow's travels in Southern Africa, he states that the surface of the ground was completely covered with them for *two thousand square miles*, and the water of a wide river was scarcely visible on account of the carcasses of the dead.

In Kay's "Travels and Researches in Caffraria," published a day or two since, by the Harpers, of N.York, an account is given (pp. 374 '5) of immense swarms of locusts which visited Southern Africa in 1828. He describes their first appearance on the wing "like a black cloud at a distance, but when they arrive, the density of the host intercepts the solar rays, occasioning an awful gloom like that of an eclipse, and a noise like the rushing of a torrent." A single flight covered the face of the country for miles every way. They are described as devouring every green thing of herbage and the vegetable kind, excepting peas and French beans, weighing down the trees, and leaving not a leaf, a blade of grass, or an ear of corn in the province.

The locusts were soon after attacked by a swarm of their enemies, the locust-bird, a sort of migratory thrush, only to be found where the locusts are. They also darkened the air with their prodigious multitudes, and fell voraciously on the larvæ and young locusts.

The Bushmen at the Cape of Good Hope lay up a kind of winter store of food from the locusts. They take of the legs and wings, roast the bodies, and reduce them to powder, which they preserve in bags as we do flour.—*Amer.*

Baron Hagel, the Austrian botanist, who lately visited the Neilgherry Hill, in India, declares that the unknown varieties of trees and shrubs, existing there alone, exceeded 10,000. The wild rose runs up to the top of the highest trees, and grows to the thickness of four or five inches. A delicious specimen of orange, but not exceeding a filbert in size, is also found there. In the orange valley below Kotaherry, about 4500 feet above the level of the sea, numerous fruit trees are found, amongst which are the wild fig and lemon tree; the latter bearing fruit little inferior in size and flavor to that of Spain.

Death of a Child occasioned by a Cat.—A friend intimately acquainted with the facts, and whose statement may be relied on, informs us that a few days since an infant only six months old, was killed by a cat having sucked its blood from the nose of the child while asleep in the cradle. The child was found with the blood at its nose, warm, but lifeless. The cat remained in the cradle with its mouth and nose immersed in blood, and so gorged as to be unable to leave the place. A medical examination took place, and the result was, from the loss of blood by the child,—and the great quantity found in the cat, which was killed, that the life of the child was taken by the cat.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

TO TAKE INK OUT OF MAHOGANY.—It is perhaps not generally known that a piece of blotting paper, crumbled together to make it firm, and just wetted, will take ink out of mahogany. Rub the spot hard with the wetted paper, when it instantly disappears; and the white mark from the operation may be immediately removed by rubbing the table with a cloth.

RETIREMENT.—"There are minds," says Jefferson, "which can be pleased by honors and preferments: but I see nothing in them but envy and enmity. It is only necessary to possess them to know how little they contribute to happiness. I had rather be shut up in a very modest cottage, with my books, my family and a few old friends, dining on simple bacon, and letting the world roll on as it likes, than to occupy the most splendid post which human power can give."

Manner of making Castor Oil very palatable to Children.—Take the quantity of oil you purpose for the dose, and boil it for a few minutes in an equal quantity of milk; then sweeten it with a little sugar. When the mixture has cooled, stir it well, and give it to the child. There will be no necessity of giving the child any thing to drink after taking the mixture, for the taste of it is more pleasant than any drink you can give.

CURIOUS FACT.—The SHADDOCK contains generally thirty-two seeds, two of which only will reproduce Shaddocks; and these two it is impossible to distinguish; the rest will yield some sweet oranges, others bitter ones, others again forbidden fruit, and in short all the varieties of the orange, but until the trees are actually in bearing, no one can guess what the fruit is likely to prove; and even then the seeds which produce shaddocks, although taken from a tree remarkable for the excellence of its fruits, will frequently yield only such as are scarcely eatable.—*Lewis's Journal.*

A wag the other day remarked, that the project of loaning "the *credit of the State* to the *People* thereof," was something like a man trying to raise himself from the ground by pulling at the waistband of his own breeches.

Wise men mingle innocent mirth with their cares, as an help either to forget them or overcome them; but to be *intemperate* for the ease of one's mind, is to cure melancholy with madness.

GREAT HAUL OF GREAT FISH.—On Thursday, some Fishermen at Carpenter's Point, Cecil county, took at a single haul, upwards of 800 ROCK FISH, of the largest sive we ever saw.—Some of them weighed upwards of 100 pounds, and the most of them averaged between 50 and 100 lbs. There were selling yesterday morning in Market, at from 50 cents to one dollar for the largest, say *one cent* a pound for such fish as this!

ANOTHER HAUL.—On or about the middle of last month, at Greenway Landing, (fourteen miles below town,) occupied by Messrs. George H. Smoot and Charles Cooley, *one million five hundred thousand Herrings*, and *eleven to twelve hundred Shad*, were caught at a single haul of the seine. Again, on the 28th inst. *eleven thousand Shad* were caught at a single haul of the seine, at the same landing.—*Alex. Gaz.*

LIVING WITHOUT FOOD.——Animals support want much longer than is generally believed. A civet cat has lived ten days without food, an antelope twenty, and a very large wild cat also twenty; an eagle has survived twenty-two days, a badger one month, and several dogs thirty-six days. In the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, there is an account of a slut which, having been shut up alone in a counting house, existed forty days without any other nourishment than the stuff on the wool of a matrass, which she had torn to pieces. A crocodile will live two months without food, a scorpion three, a bear six, a chamelon eight, and a viper ten. Valliant had a spider that lived nearly a year without food, and was so far from being weakened, that it immediately killed another large spider equally vigorous, but not so hungry, which was put along with it. The celebrated John Hunter inclosed a toad between two stone flower pots, and found it as lively as ever after fourteen months. Land tortoises have lived without food for eighteen months, and a beetle is known to have been kept in a state of perfect abstinence for three years, when it contrived to make its escape. There is also a well authenticated account of two serpents living in a bottle without any food for five years.

The best born, and the first born, are oftentimes the worst, and the least to be borne.

To bespeak praise is forever to be disappointed of it: to fear it is to deserve it; and to turn one's back upon it, is to be sure to have it follow.

A fashionable lady is a rose, from which every lover plucks a leaf; the thorns are left for the future husband.

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BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* WEDNESDAY.

	PER.	PROM	TO
BRANDY, APPLE,	gallon.	$0 27	$—
PEACH	"	75	—
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 50	1 75
BEEF, on the hoof,	100lbs.	6 50	7 00
CORN, yellow,	bushel.	58	—
White,	"	58	60
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	10	12
North Carolina,	"	11	12½
Upland,	"	11	14
FEATHERS,	pound.	36	37
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 00	1 25
FLOUR—Best white wheat family,	barrel.	6 50	7 00
Do. do. baker's	"	6 00	6 50
Do. do. Superfine,	"	5 25	5 37
Super Howard street,	"	—	—
" " wagon price,	"	4 75	—
City Mills, extra,	"	5 27	5 37
Do.	"	4 75	4 87
Susquehanna,	"	5 00	5 12
Rye,	"	3 37	3 50
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	3 50	4 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 50	—
Orchard,	"	3 50	—
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 50	—
Herds, or red top,	"	1 25	—
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	15 00	17 00
Pressed,	100 lbs	70	1 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
LIME,	bushel.	30	35
OATS,	"	31	32½
OIL, linseed,	gallon.	85	— —
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	80	—
Black eye,	"	90	1 00
Lady,	"	95	1 00
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	3 25	—
Ground,	barrel.	1 37	—
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	68	70
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	3 50	5 00
" brown and red,	"	4 50	6 00
" fine red,	"	6 00	8 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	6 00	12 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	12 00
" yellow,	"	13 00	17 00
" fine yellow,	"	15 00	22 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 00	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	9 00
Virginia,	"	4 00	—
Rappahannock,	"	3 00	4 00
Kentucky,	"	4 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 10	1 20
Red,	"	95	1 05
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls	gallon.	23	24
" in hhds	"	21	21½
" wagon price,	"	20	—
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 50	—
To Wheeling,	"	1 62	—
		washed.	*unwash*
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	50 *to* 60	24 *to* 26
Full Merino,	"	40 50	20 24
Three fourths Merino,	"	33 40	18 20
One half do.	"	27 33	16 18
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	22 27	16 18
Pulled,	"	25 30	16 18

Peas and Beans are scarce and much wanted.

IMPROVED SHORT HORNS.

MR. POWEL having left his farm, offers for private sale, his stock of improved short horned CATTLE, all of which have either been imported by him, or bred on his farm from animals selected for him in England.

Direct to WILLIAM COUCHES,
Care of John Hare Powel, Esq.
Powelton, April 17th, 1834.—May 9 9t

POINTERS.

FOR SALE, several Pointer Puppies, littered 22d Nov.; they are of the very best blood, and are all most beautifully formed, and marked, being white with liver spots.
Price $10 each. Apply to I. I. HITCHCOCK.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	$2 50	$—
BACON, hams,	pound.	10	—
Shoulders,	"	7	8
Middlings,	"	7	8
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	31
Roll,	"	16	25
CIDER,	barrel.	3 50	5 00
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	4 00	7 00
COWS, new milch,	"	15 00	27 00
Dry,	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	1 30	1 35
CHOP RYE,	"	1 50	1 56
EGGS,	dozen.	12	—
FISH, Shad,		—	—
" salted,	barrel.	6 00	6 50
Herrings, salted, No. 1 & 2,	"	3 62	3 75
Mackerel, No. 1, 2 & 3,	"	4 75	6 25
Cod, salted,	pound.	3½	—
LAMBS, alive,	each.	1 25	2 00
Slaughtered,	quart'r	37½	75
LARD,	pound.	8	9
POULTRY, Fowls,	dozen.	3 00	—
Chickens,	"	1 25	1 50
Ducks,	"	3 50	—
POTATOES, Irish,	bushel.	75	1 00
Sweet,	"	—	—
VEAL, fore quarters,	quart'r	50	75
Hind do.	"	75	1 00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

VINE DRESSER, FARMER & GARDENER.

A YOUNG FRENCH EMIGRANT, just arrived in this country, (having a wife with two children) is desirous of finding employment as a Vine Dresser, Gardener or Farmer, having been brought up to the business. His wife as well as himself will take part in such labors, if they can find employment. Any person wanting such assistance may apply (post paid) at "No. 8, Light-street Wharf," Baltimore, Md. May 16.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS—NEW STOCK.

THE subscriber has now on hand a very extensive and complete assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, which he ventures to recommend to his customers and the public as *good* in every respect. He is prepared to execute orders either for dealers or families at the most reasonable rates at which *first rate articles* can be obtained.

AGENCY—He also acts as agent for the procurement of CLOVERSEED and various GRASS SEEDS whenever he has them not in store; also Agricultural IMPLEMENTS, Fruit and Ornamental TREES, SHRUBS, GRAPEVINES, &c. Orders for these must be accompanied by either cash, or directions to draw for it when the articles are shipped. He also attends to the purchase and sale of CATTLE and other domestic animals.

May 19. I. I. HITCHCOCK.

TURNING AND MILL SMITHING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Turning and Smith Shop adjoining Mr. William Miller's Foundry on the east side of Jones' Falls, opposite the Fish Market, where he is prepared to execute all kinds of Turning and Smith-work, and to fit up Rail Road work, Tobacco Presses, and Mill work generally. Also Stage and Coach Axles made or turned to order. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

May 9. GEO. W. GWINN.

PLANTS.

FOR SALE at this establishment,

Early French, Early York, Early George, Flat Dutch, } CABBAGE PLANTS, at 50 cents per 100

Bullnose and Cayenne } PEPPER PLANTS at $1 pr 100

Mammoth Tomato Plants, at $1 per 100
Purple Egg do. at 25 cts. per doz.

May 9. I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK.

LUCERNE OR FRENCH CLOVER.

FEW articles of foreign introduction have ever succeeded so well as this valuable Clover. Many of the first Agriculturalists in our country have, and still continue to cultivate it with increasing success. We could give the most respectable names as references, but would merely mention as one, J. Buel, Esq. of Albany, who has given it the fairest trial and is fully satisfied of its utility and economy to the farmer; also, V. Livingston, Esq. Greensburgh, N. Y. The following is from James Byrd, Esq. Flushing, Long Island, who has cultivated it for the last ten years. He has kindly communicated to us the result of his latest experience, which should be carefully read by all agriculturists. Mr. B. is well known as one of the best farmers on Long Island, and what is not a little to his skill and reputation, he beat Cobbett hollow during the Ruta Baga war a few years since. Mr. C acknowledged that Mr. Byrd's mode of culture and returns exceeded his by all odds; he was struck with admiration when viewing his well kept field and superior quality of his Turnips—but we must proceed and in order to give the valuable Clover the widest circulation, we have reduced the price to 25 cents per lb.—was formerly 50 cents.

"FLUSHING, 2d mo. 1834.

G. T. & S.

Respected Friends:—I now hand you a particular statement how I managed my Lucerne [illegible]ders.

1831. I this spring sowed 20 lb. of seed on my wheat about the time clover is usually sown, and harrowed it both ways with a sharp heavy iron tooth harrow. It came up well, and produced three good crops of hay the following year.

1832. Harrowed the lot three times over, and, in order to see whether it prove injurious, I had part of it done six times over. I did not find that it injured the plants, but had this good effect, that it killed nearly all the weeds and natural grass, and was very beneficial to the Lucerne.

1833. Had it well harrowed again this spring, and had three good crops of hay. I weighed part of the first crop after it was well cured, and found it produced nearly two and a half tons per acre.

The harrow ought to be made in two parts, and hung together with hooks and eyes, it being much easier to clear them from grass than when made in the usual way, and, in my opinion, are much better for all purposes: it ought to be so constructed as for the teeth not to follow each other. Be careful to pick up the stones after every harrowing, and it would be well to harrow it after every mowing. Light, dry land is best for the grass. Unless the land is very level, I think it would be best to place it in ridges twenty feet wide. If sown in ridges, it must be always harrowed the long way. If any of your friends find it difficult to get harrows of the description I have given, they can procure them of *Whitehead Cornell*, Flushing.—The clover ought to be raised eight or ten inches above harrow, in order that it may run level; otherwise it will injure the plants. I had mine made with notches, to regulate the height. I am convinced that the best way to prepare land for Lucerne is to plough in *plenty* of manure in the spring, and plant it with corn, having it well ploughed and hoed, so as to be kept perfectly clean. In the fall, after taking off the corn, sow wheat, manured with ashes"

The seed now offered is what is called *Lucerne du Provence*—which simply means that it is the *Provence* seed, from Provence, the finest Lucerne county in France. We have never imported any other but this sort. Ours is from the first house in France, and growth 1833. We have never advertised it as *du Provence*, as many of our plain friends can't get their tongue around these *break jaw* names.

On hand, as usual, an extensive collection of Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds: Bird Seed of every sort.

Also, 100 bushels Orchard Grass Seed, growth of the last season, $2 50 per bushel; White and Red Clover, Timothy, Herds and Blue Grass, &c. &c.

G. THORBURN & SON, 67 Liberty st. N. Y.
may 16 2t

SUBSCRIBERS can have their volumes of the AMERICAN FARMER neatly half bound and lettered at this establishment, at 75 cents a volume. Most of the Nos. can also be had at 10 cents each, to complete files.

☞ One set of the AMERICAN FARMER complete, in 15 vols. half bound and lettered, may be had at this establishment for $60. May 9.

Printed by SANDS & NEILSON, S. E. corner of Market and Calvert-streets.